by a long shot. In fact, it is just be-ginning. Yet we continue to give you a

SAVE MONEY

At \$12 we are selling Suits and Overcoats that cannot be bought elsewhere at less than \$15 and \$18.

Our Boys' Suits are marked down from \$2 to \$3 on each suit.

This week we put on sale two lines of Men's strictly all-wool Overcoats, with silk sleeve-linings, for the sum of

Every coat guaranteed worth \$10, or

ORIGINAL EAGLE

money refunded.

5 & 7 West Washington St.

WHEN INDICATIONS. MONDAY-Slightly cooler, fair weather.

MEANS SOMETHING.

A Line of Business—The lynchers' rope. A "Pack" Animal—The cigarette field. Solid Comfort—An Overcoat from The

When—20 per cent, off.

Booted and Spurred—The slow horse.

The Cream of the Joke—Ice cream. The Ladies' Delight-Fine furs from the

A By-word and a Reproach—Boodle.
Out in the Cold—A handkerchief.
Fixed up Regardless—The glass eye.
A Rough Estimate—Figuring on sand-

paper.
The Road to Riches—Buying Overcoats of The When-20 per cent. off.

With Might and Mane—The lion.

Light and Shade—A window.

A Military Heir—The son of a gun.

An Utter Failure—The stammerer.

A Great Bargain—The When's special sale

of Underwear. A Greater Bargain-The When's 1-5 cut sale of heavy Overcoats.

The First Person Singular—Adam. An Heir-line—The birth notice. No Sooner Said Than Done—Amen.

HIBBEN MURPHY, - WHOLESALE

97 & 99 South Meridian Street, INDIANAPOLIS.

TABLE DAMASKS! TABLE DAMASKS! NOW ON SALE.

RENFREW STANDARD DAMASKS, PURE TURKEY RED NOVELTIES.

These designs may be worn on the reverse side. Sun and water test; warranted fast colors.

Clereland, Cincinnati, BIG

A DANGEROUS INNOVATION. The announcement of a prominent Eastern rallway that it has made arrangements for the employment of type-writers on its trains for the accommodation of business men in transacting business en route, will cause a thrill of horror to penetrate the circle of American wifehood, for where is the matron who can enjoy a peaceful night's rest, when she lies down with the harrowing thought in her brain that her hubby is dictating, on a flying train, a "business" letter to a petite curly-headed blonde, whose ringlets sweep in close proximity to the bulging brow of the one who has sworn to love, honor, cherish and protect the one at home. Perish the distracting thought! This fatal mistake will, of course, inure to the benefit of the Big 4 route, which will receive the united support of all wives of every nationality who are unwilling to allow their husbands, while traveling, to be within the shadow of such a direful temptation. On the Big 4 flying vestibules, the pleasure and delight of traveling on an elegantly appointed train, and enjoying the luxury of a line library of standard authors, participating in the too home menu of the cafe car, and feasting the eye on the panorama of lake, forest and river scenery, drives from the "think retort" the cares of business, which can be easily taken up again after the passenger is safely carried, taken up again after the passenger is safely carried, with a reinvigorated zest for life and work, to his destination, which, if it be New York city, will be in the Grand Central Depot, in the heart of the city, doing away with the disagreeable ferry transfer incidental to all other lines. The Big 4 is the route par

DITMAN MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

The Body of the Philadelphia Banker Found Floating in the Schuylkill River.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.-The mystery surrounding the disappearance of banker Joseph G. Ditman, who was last seen alive on Dec. 11 last, was cleared up to-day by the finding of his decomposed and swollen body floating in the Schuylkill river, under the Pennsylvania railroad bridge, at Filbert street. It had apparently just risen to the surface. The discovery was made by three employes of the Philadelphia gas-works. The body was taken on board the police tug and a search of the clothing made, which settled beyond all doubt the ques-tion of identity. The diamond ring and gold watch worn by Mr. Ditman when alive were found, and in a wallet in an inside pocket of the coat, besides some papers, was a card requesting the finder in case of accident to notify James Pitcher, secretary Broadway, New York. The card indicated that deceased was insured in that associa-

On the afternoon of Dec. 11, banker Ditman started out from his home for a drive in Fairmount Park. About dusk a park guard found his horse and buggy in the yark, the vehicle being empty. The reins were broken near the animal's head, and the first impression was that there had been a runaway, and that the banker was thrown from his buggy into the water. The dragging of the bottom of the river was commenced and kept up for several weeks. Dynamite was also used but all efforts to bring the body to the surface proved unavailing. When found today there were no marks of violence dis-cernible on the body, and whether it is a case of accident or suicide will probably never be known. At the time of his disappearance Mr. Ditman was president of the Quaker City National Bank.

TAPPED A SUBTERRANEAN LAKE.

Large Body of Water Released by an Explosion, and a Colorado Mine Flooded.

LEADVILLE, Col., Jan. 26.-Yesterday, after the men engaged in a drift of the La-Plata mine had fired a round of holes, they were astonished by hearing a noise resembling the rushing of a mighty river, and when the smoke cleared away they saw, from where they stood, a river running out of the drift. They barely had time to escape. and in less than five hours the mine was flooded to within 270 feet of the surface. Four thousand feet of drift-ore is submerged, and thousands of feet of slopes are covered. Many think a lake was encountered, and that when the opening was made by the shots that it burst through the thin barrier and flooded the mine. If it proves to be a pocket of water, very valuable min-eral will be found behind it, as that has been the rule heretofore. In this case the water can be pumped out in thirty days, but if it is a water-course the mine wil have to be abandoned.

Bold Postoffice Robbery.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 26 .- Three masked men effected an entrance into the postoffice early this morning, locked the night clerk in a closet, and robbed the office of some \$600 in cash. Six registered pouches were also robbed of their contents. It was discovered to-day that one of the pouches was the registered pouch from Santa Fe, containing several valuable letters, and one with four thousand of Lincoln county current expense bonds with coupons attached. This swells the loss to \$10,000, but it is a question if the perpetrators will dare undertake to sell the bonds.

Tour of the Champion Trap-Shooters. DAYTON, O., Jan. 26.-The east and west teams of champion trap-shooters boarded their palace-car, the loaianthe, to-day, and after getting their baggage stored way drew cuts for choice of berths for one week. The elegant car is conveniently arranged for the long tour. The shooters were visited by scores of citizens to-day, and this evening they had their first supper on board. Whitney is suffering from a sore throat tonight, and was sent to a hotel, and Quimby may have to shoot in his place in the open-Lug match here to-morrow.

and everything in Surgical In struments and Appliances. WM H. ABMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgi-cal Instrument House, 92 South Illinois street.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A BISHOP

A Demented Prohibitionist Tries to Commit Murder in a Philadelphia Church.

Bishop Whittaker Shot at During Confirmation Services-A Young Man Who Did Not Like the Divine's Temperance Views.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 .- During confirmation services at St. John's Episcopal Church, corner of St. John and Brown streets, this evening, the congregation was startled by the actions of an apparently demented young man, who rose from his seat in the church and fired a shot from a revolver at Bishop Whittaker, who was in the pulpit. Immediately there was great confucion, but it was quickly seen that no harm had resulted from the shot. The young man, who gave his name as David Alexander, of No. 1330, Parish street, was taken into custody. He told a rambling story of a letter he had received which induced him to make the attempt to kill the venerable Bishop. He was locked

up, pending an investigation of the matter. The Psalter had just been concluded when the pastor of the church, Rev. George A. Latimer, saw Alexander, who was near the chancel, raise a revolver, aim towards the chancel and fire, and immediately replace the weapon in his pocket. Three or four members of the congregation rushed forward and seized the young man, who offered no resistance. An officer was summoned, who took the prisoner to the station-house. The interrupted services were resumed, and the congregadismissed in good order. Bishop Whittaker heard the noise made by the shot, but he paid little attention to it, thinking it came from outside the church, and he was not informed of the attempt on his life till after the conclusion of the

Alexander is about thirty years old, and was until recently a clerk in the dry goods store of Strawbridge & Clothier. He says that Bishop Whittaker's attitude on the liquor question displeased him, and he resolved to kill the Bishop. Alexander is an ardent Prohibitionist. He resigned his position several weeks ago in order that his intentions with regard to Bishop Whittaker would not bring disgree to the house. He says that after hearing a sermon preached by the Bishop last April, in which he asserted that every man ought to vote according to his conscience, he entered into a correspondence with the divine, trying to convince the Bishop that he was an enemy to prohibition, and should be "removed" He has been waiting for a chance to get at the Bishop for some time, and hearing that he was to preach in St. John's Church to-day, went there determined to kill him. The prisoner states that he had determined also to remove the Rev. S. D. McConnell, pastor of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, whose attitude on liquor question was distasteful to him. It is evident that Alexander's reason has become unsettled through mental excitement produced by his religious and political beliefs. He expressed disappoint-

ment at his failure to kill the Bishop. What a Robber's Cave Contained. FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 26 .- Country stores and postoffices along the borders of the Cherokee Nation have been burglarized for a year past, and many persons have been robbed on the public highways of the Cherokee Nation. All efforts to identify or capture the robbers failed. A hunter accidentally found a cave in the mountain last Tuesday, and was surprised to find it well stored with a variety of goods and miscellaneous supplies, guns, saddles, firearms and the like. He saw at once he had stumbled upon a robber's cave, and so reported to the authorities. The place was searched, and nearly three wagon-loads of stolen goods found, among them a quantity of postage stamps and nine hundred decks of cards. A deputy was placed at the cave on guard, and captured Gordon Sanford and Lewis Maddox when they came to the rendezvous. Both are young white men who stood well in the community where they live, and were not suspected.

ers' Trust to Cha PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 25.-The Distillers' Trust, fearing hostile legislation, has decided to change itself into a corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois. A circular letter was received by nearly all the certificate-holders to-day, notifying them that such action had been taken by the trustees. A meeting of certificate-hold-ers will be held Feb. 11 to ratify the

AIMS OF GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Bismarck's Defeat in the Reichstag Gives Them Hope for Further Success.

A Determined Struggle to Be Made at the Coming Elections with the View of Securing Strength Enough to Form a Coalition.

Ex-Emperor Dom Pedro Tells of the Causes Leading to His Overthrow.

He Is Willing to Return to Brazil Either as Ruler or Private Citizen-Details of the Massacre of Political Exiles in Siberia.

BISMARCK'S DEFEAT.

The Real Fight on the Socialist Question Occur at the Coming Elections.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. London, Jan. 26.-Numerous Socialist meetings were held throughout Germany. to-day, to celebrate the defeat of the anti-Socialist bill in the Reichstag. Dispatches describing these gatherings state that they were mostly of a very restrained and moderate character. No great hilarity or rejoicing was noticeable, and the general opinion manifested was that the victory in the Reichstag was only a nominal one. Prince Bismarck evidently feels sure of his ability to secure a majority in the next Reichstag for the measure, else the government would not have conducted the campaign in the body just dissolved so tamely. The real fight is to come at the polls, and it will be a serious struggle. At to-day's meetings the proceedings were largely devoted to the preliminary plans for the coming battle.

The leaders of the Socialist party are secretly pleased at the present attitude of the government because of its extravagance. The proposal to expel all Socialists from the country at will is so extreme and harsh that the full strength of the Radical, free-thinking part of the population can be relied upon to unite against the government. So long as Prince Bismarck confined his hostile measures to minor states of siege and the occasional suppression of a newspaper, while on the other hand he was dealing out glittering inducements to contentment in the shape of workingmen's insurance bills, etc., the Socialist leaders found it difficult to rouse the people to a sense of alleged dangers of despotism. Now they have another string to play upon, and they express considerable confidence in being so able to increase the Socialist representation in the new Reichstag as to cause the abandonment of part of the government's programme. What the Socialists aim at first is to secure strength enough for a coalition in the Reichstag. whereby they can compel the government to grant more freedom to the press. They claim that this is all that is secessary to enable the people to discern their way out

DOM PEDRO TALKS AT LAST. Interview with the Exiled Emperor-Willing

and Anxious to Return to Brazil. LONDON, Jan. 26 .- Up till the present time Dom Pedro has been very reticent regarding affairs in Brazil. Yesterday a correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch visited the ex-Emperor at Cannes, where he is now stopping, and had a long talk with him. He was found engaged in the composition of memoirs of his life and reign, not to be published until after his death; it is his principal occupation at present. Questioned as to why he had so long maintained silence on the subject of the revolution, Dom Pedro said he had abstained from speaking of Brazilian affairs because neither remonstrance nor discussion could help matters. The work of revolution was accomplished. He preferred to let his enemies have a full hearing, and leave the world

to judge.
"I believe," said the Emperor, "what has happened will be permanent, unless an attempt is made to set up a dictatorship. Even an unpopular sovereign is to be preferred to a military dictator, whose rule would be fatal to any country. Although dethroned and cruelly exiled, I am deeply interested in the progress and prosperity of the people of Brazil. God knows I did all in my power to give them a satisfactory government, but, at last, vaulting ambition took flight above reason and seemed to compel obedience to its behests, whether right or wrong."

The Emperor was asked: "What do you consider the direct cause of the revolution? and, without hesitation, replied: "The abolition of slavery. The slavery question had been the disturbing element in politics for a long time. Bills in many forms had been presented, dealing with the question, which were defeated because the Ministerial Council was composed of slave-owners. I approved every measure dealing directly with abolition, and made personal efforts to save the bill which provided for gradual abolition. This created enemies for the crown, and augmented the ranks of the Republicans. When the decree granting immediate freedom was presented for my signature, to prevent any mistake I tried to ascertain what the public sentiment was. The slaveowners threatened to resign from the Cabinet if I signed the decree, and the Republicans threatened disruption if I did not. The decree was signed. True to their word, the slave-owners resigned; these and others joined the Republican party out of revenge. I experienced difficulty in forming a Cabinet. The Republicans demanded what I could not safely grant. Encouraged by the land-owners, the Republicans became aggressive and took every occasion to provoke opposition to the government. They succeeded in corrupting many men, without whose aid there would have been no revolution. Then, to avert what I foresaw, I concluded to grant the majority of the demands made by the Republicans; even advised the formation of a Republican Cabinet, inviting General Da Fonseca to a seat in it. This I did that there should be no pretext for what did take place. I was informed at Petropolis of the decision of the Republicans, too late. I sent a dispatch begging Fonseca to submit the question of revolution to the people, stating that if the majority wished it, I would yield. I got an indirect reply: 'The revolution is accomplished.' I hastened to Rio, only to be made prisoner."

Here the Emperor was overcome by emotion. After a panse he was asked if antipathy to the religion of the Princess, his daughter, had anything to do with the revolution, he replied: "No." It was true, he admitted, "that the Princess did not enjoy the confidence of the masses, namely, because her husband. Count d'Eu, was a foreigner. Still, he was respected by the whole nation."

"Is the report true that, before the revo-lution broke out, you had intended to abdi-cate on Dec. 2 in favor of the Princess?" "No: the story was invented by the Republicans to arouse the army and give a pretext for revolt. It was only intended to review the troops on that day."
"Do you think of abdicating now?"

"I have no such intention." "Who would you name to succeed the Princess?"
"That I prefer not to discuss." "What do you think of the future of

"I fear there will be division internally, as the north and south were never on good terms." "If you should be elected President of the Republic, as some of your friends propose to offer your name, would you return

"With all my heart. No matter whether

as Emperor, President or private citizen, I would gladly return to die among my A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro says a government decree establishes a civil marriage. The Dia reports rioting at La Gos, in the province of Algarve, and says that the trouble was not of Republican origin, as rumored, but arose from the disorderly behavior of a number of soldiers, who forced the gates of the barracks in order to take part in a demonstration against the British ultimatum.

HORRIBLE RUSSIAN ATROCITY. Additional Particulars of the Slaughter of

Political Excles in Siberia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 .- A brief dispatch : few days ago announced that George Ken-

nan, the noted traveler, had received a letter from a Siberian exile, which was covered with postmarks and addresses, and which had evidently traveled a circuitous route to reach him. It comprised eightysix pages of microscopic chirography. Mr. Kennan has not yet deciphered the whole of the letter, but he has read enough of it to show that the massacre was fully as horrible as at first rumored. The exiles and the soldiers had arrived at Yakutsk, and were preparing for the last and most terrible stage of their journey. Time and a certain amount of official elemency had, however, softened the rigors of the way in some degree, when suddenly a decree of the new Vice-governor Ostashine was issued, increasing the difficulties and the hardships of the journey to an intolerable extent. The essence of the decree was that it made it almost impossible for the exiles to buy beforehand sufficient provisions and comforts for the journey, in the course of which no inns or other human habitations are met with, nor any means of replenishing the travelers' store. Consequently the exiles sent a joint petition requesting the Vice-governor to return to the old system. But, in order to present their petition, the exiles had been in a body to the provincial administration, and this alarmed the Vice-governor, who ordered them to repair next day to the house of M. terrible stage of their journey. Time and them to repair next day to the house of M. Notkine, a brother exile, where they would receive their answer. Then followed the almost incredible part of the story. An officer of police, one Olessoff, went to Not-kine's house and bade the exiles follow him to the administration. They cried out that that was what they had been forbidden to do; on which he departed in a rage, to return in a few minutes with a detachment of some seventy soldiers and police. As though expecting resistance, the soldiers broke down the door, surrounded the house, and roughly ordered the prisoners to go with them to the police bureau. When the exiles protested that they would go of their own free will, the soldiers struck them with the butt end of their rifles. What followed is somewhat obscure: but from one lowed is somewhat obscure; but from one side or the other some shots were fired. It is possible that these may have come from the exiles, many of whom, when in these parts of Siberia, are allowed to carry revolvers as a protection against wolves. At all events, the first discharge was the signal for fearful reprisals. Many of the exiles were shot down. Sophie Gourewitz was "ripped open" by bayonets. The commandant, Vageff, tried to stop the massacre, but the Vice-governor, coming up at the time, fired twice at one of the exiles, and the soldiers, encouraged by this example, went on with their bloody work. The exile Zotoff, wounded by this man, returned his shot and wounded the Vice-governor. In the end when the massacre ernor. In the end, when the massacre ceased, it was found that six exiles had been killed and nine wounded; that one policeman had been killed and three offi-cials wounded. Worse, however, was to follow. Not satisfied with the butchery, the higher authorities determined that something more must be done to vindicate themselves. Ostashine, whose wound seems to have infuriated him, demanded a courtmartial, on the ground that the presentation of thirty petitions at one time consti-tuted an act of insurrection, and the Governor of Eastern Siberia, General Ignatieff, brother of the famous diplomatist, ordered the court-martial to be held. It was as-serted and sworn that several of the prisserted and sworn that several of the pris-oners had resisted the authorities; that some of them had fired, and that was enough. The court, presided over by a sub-lieutenant, found everybody except one person guilty. Three were sentenced to death, and many others to long terms of penal servitude. The three men were

lets, being carried to the gallows in his bed.

hanged soon afterward, one of them-Bern-

stein-who had been wounded by four bul-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Empress Augusta Said to Have Worn a Mask of Wax-Her Unamiable Temper. BERLIN, Jan. 26.-Report says that the late Empress Augusta was in the habit of wearing a mask composed of wax and plaster of paris, spread very thinly by a practiced maid-servant over her face, filling up all the wrinkles, and then artistic hands painted a lovely complexion on the smooth surface. For years she had not spoken to the late Emperor William, never ate, walked, drove and visited with him, and lived with the present Emperor on the same conditions since the death of his father. She is reported to have had an un-amiable and shrewish temper, and was charitable only because her position de-manded it. She insisted that the truth had never been written about the German

Riots in Portugal. LISBON, Jan. 26.-Riots have occurred at Lagos, in the province of Algarve, and it is reported that they were in the nature of a republican uprising. The Dia denies this, and asserts that the trouble was caused by some insubordinate soldiers, who forced the gates of the barracks in order to take part in a popular demonstration against the British ultimatum.

The London Times bitterly condemns the English merchants at Lisbon who appealed to Mr. Gladstone to use his influence for arbitration and peace, and says they are cowards, who prefer their pocket-books to

A dispatch to the London Times says that 300 paraders who marched through the city shouting "Death to the English," met with jeers and insuits from the on-lookers

on the principal streets. How the King of Greece Dispenses Justice. ATHENS, Jan. 25.-The King of Greece. walking in the street, saw a man thrashing a little boy. Indignant at the outrage, his Majesty insisted that the man should release the lad. The man shook his fist at the unknown monarch, and raised his stick to strike him. The King knocked the man down on the spot, called the police, and revealing his identity, ordered the abashed man to be taken to the police station, and then besten with the same stick and re-

Cable Notes.

The Servian government will demand from the Skuptschina a credit of 2,000,000 florins for the purchase of artillery. Michael Davitt, from funds intrusted to him by Americans and others, has sent £25 to the widows and orphans of nine fisher-

men drowned at Donegal.

The Pope yesterday performed the ceremony of blessing the relics of Padre Pirotti. He walked firmly and without assistance, and appeared to be quite strong. The Duke of Aosta has left a fortune of 20,000,000 tire, of which he received 12,000,000 with his first wife, the heiress of the noble but not royal house of Cisterne.

The executive committee of the German party in Bohemia has accepted in its entirety the agreement of the recent German Czech conference in Vienna. The Catholic Bishop O'Donnell has written an open letter to Mr. Michael Davitt

ship of land and assailing Mr. Davitt's ideas of land nationalization. Dr. Abbott, of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, has returned to Zanzibar from his exploring expedition to Masailand. He left his companion, Mr.

maintaining the necessity of private owner-

Carroll, on Mount Kilima Njaro. Noted Bandit Dying of His Wounds.

who was shot by a United States deputy marshal, noar Ardmore, I. T., last week, is dying of his wounds in the jail hospital at this place. He was the husband of the famous female bandit. Bella Starr, who was assassinated a year ago while riding along the road near her home. Starr was under indictment in the United States Court for herse-stealing, and a clear case stood against him. He gave a bond and left his bondsmen in the lurch. For eight months officers have watched for him, and last week they located him in a cabin, which they covered located him in a cabin, which they covered with Winchester rifles, leaving their horses back in the brush. Starr discovered them in time to mount his horse and get a start, leaning forward in his saddle and shooting back with his pistol. The officers returned the fire with their Winchesters, one of the balls passing through the saddle-tree and lodging in Starr's back, bringing him to the ground. His relation to the Youngers is not known to consist of more than marrying the woman who was known to be a runner with them—the notorious Belle Starr.

STILL SNOWING IN THE WEST

Worst Storm of the Season in Idaho, and a Heavy Snow-Fall at Truckee, Cal.

Several East-Bound Trains on the Central Pacific Road Released and Taken Back to Sacramento-Wind-Storm in Colorado.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DENVER, Col., Jan. 26.-Reports from Idaho last night are that the worst snowstorm of the season has been raging since 2 o'clock Friday afternoon all through the Territory. The Utah & Northern railroad is completely blockaded again, and all rolling stock and motive power has been ordered side-tracked until the storm is

The Central Pacific is also in worse condition than ever. It was reported yesterday morning that the fast mail side-tracked at Shady Run for the past ten days, on which the Howard Athenaum Company is, had been gotten out, and that the company were on the way to Omaha to pick up the thread of engagements, but later advices prove this false. Nothing can be learned as to their health or condition, but they

must be in a very unpleasant shape. A dispatch from Colfax, Cal., says: The east-bound overland train, which has been snowbound at Shady Run since the 15th inst., has been released and has returned to Sacramento. The consolidated east-bound overland trains, which have been lying at this place since the 16th inst., have also returned to Sacramento. Since noon yester-day neither rain nor snow has fallen, but at Truckee over three feet of snow fell since Friday night. Later reports show the railroad clear from Tunnel 13 east. Snow plows have been kept in constant motion. Many heavy drifts are in the snow-sheds and what snow has fallen is wet and heavy Ore., says that the blockade on the Union Pacific is again virtually raised. The eastbound trains started out from La Grande yesterday afternoon. A snow-plow wi reach Baker City sometime to-day, and four delayed trains will then start for Portland, and expect to get through on time. A "chinook" is blowing and the snow melting rapidly. Superintendent Johnson says the Union Pacific has no fear of land-slides or washouts, and, barring snow-slides, no fear is felt of further interruption on the line. Owing to the wires being down there is no news from the blockade on the Southern Pacific. There have been some heavy snow-slides in Clow Creek canyon, and two bents of the bridge at Roseburg have been washed out.

San Francisco reports that the snow blockade on the Central Pacific and Cali fornia & Oregon road is still on. In general, the rain and snow-storms in the northern portion of California have ceased, but whether or not the pleasant weather will last until the blockade is raised cannot be foretold. The warm rains that have fallen in the northern points is shifting south ward, but the storm is much less violent. and the amount of snow melted on the mountains is therefore less. Rain has fallen in the San Joaquin valley as far south as Los Angeles and San Diego, but as far known little damage has resulted. The rain-fall in the neighborhood of this city the past few days was so heavy that small washouts are reported on a sides. No trains are running or the Southern Pacific coast road. The three lines to Sacramento, via Benicia, Martinez, and Niles, are closed. No trains are running from Vallejo to Catistoga and San Jose on the northern division of the Southern Pacific. Trains are only running as ville and Lone branches are closed The road from Davisville to Tehama is wrecked. The Oregon line is now open from Sacramento to Red Bluff. On the San Francisco & Northern Pacific railroad no trains are running beyond Healdsburg. For two or three days at least the Southern Pacific will carry on its business by using two boats between here and Sacramento which will give San Francisco connection with Los Angeles and New Orleans, and with the Eastern cities over the Atlantic & Pacific roads.

Terrible Windstorm in Colorado.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DENVER, Col., Jan. 26 .- A terrible wind storm raged in eastern Colorado all yesterday and Friday night. Denver streets were almost deserted from morning till night, and reports from the divide country show it to be the worst storm in years. Trains on the Santa Fe, Rio Grande and Fort Worth were moved yesterday only by gangs of section men clearing the sand which is drifted over the rails. The heaviest storm was down the mountains Colorado Springs and Maniton. reached a hurricane at Manitou. Build ings are reported wrecked, and sidewalks lifted bodily and hurled through the air. To add to the ominous situation, fire broke out in the mountains between this point and Pike's Peak and spread over the hills with frightful rapidity. North of Denver the storm devastated the country for miles, and at Louisville, the center of the storm, many dwellings were completely wrecked. At Fort Collins the new college building was demolished, and trains on all the lines were compelled to stop in sheltered places to avoid the storm.

To-day the storm was less violent, and by night it had abated. When the Rio Grande & Santa Fe passenger train was blown from the track at Monument, yesterday afternoon, the wind was so strong that the coaches were lifted from the trucks and carried ten or fifteen feet from the track and thrown upon their sides. Several pas-sengers were slightly bruised and cut with glass, but none were seriously hurt. Considerable damage was done to many towns in the southern part of the State, but up to the present time no one is reported hurt. The fire which was started on the Cheyenne mountain, near Colorado Springs, last night, and threatened to burn the grove of Helen Hunt Jackson, has been extinguished.

Engineer and Fireman Roasted to Death. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

DENVER, Jan. 26.-Another wreck occurred on the Pacific near Berthoud, Col., in which engineer John French and fireman John Richmond were roasted to death. They were pulling a freight train. and the storm was so blinding they did not see that the sand had drifted a foot deep in the cut. The locomotive jumped the track, burying the engineer and fireman. A telegraph line repairer was unconscious under one but will recover. The ductor, in attempting to the closest station to telegraph. for help, had to crawl a part of the disto the rails. Even then he could hardly face the wind that swept over the mountains, threatening to dash him down to FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 25.—Jim Starr, a death. Trains on all roads were delayed, noted Cherokee horse-thief and desperado, for the sand drifted like snew.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

How the Civil-Service Law Was Violated in the New York Custom-House.

Result of Mr. Roosevelt's Inquiry-The Practice Bitterly Arraigned, and Those Responsible for It Likened to Jackals.

Scope of the New Extradition Treaty Between England and the United States.

Argument in Favor of Pensions for Ex-Soldiers Afflicted with Deafness-House Republic-

ans to Caucus on the New Rules.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Civil-Service Commissioner Roosevelt's Views on the Subject-The Practice Denounced. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. - Civil-service

Commissioner Roosevelt has submitted to the full Commission a report of his recent. investigation into the alleged violations of the civil-service law in the New York Custom-house just prior to the last presidential election. Upon the subject of collection of political assessments during that

campaign Mr. Roosevelt says: "The law prohibiting political assessments of any kind or the collection thereof in any manner, or under any disguise, is sweeping and thorough in its provisions. Up to 1883 these collections were made perfectly openly, the employes being publicly notified how much they were to pay, when it was to be paid and at what place. The present law has put a complete stop open spoliation of poor clerks, and has it comparatively difficult mulct them even secretly. In honestly-administered office there now no danger of this particularly mean and cowardly wrong being committed, and even where the head of the office is indifferent the bolder employes who are not easily bullied can safely defy attempts to make them contribute. But there are always a great many weak or timid people whom it is easy to coerce, and where the head of the office deliberately seeks to get round the law it is always possible for him to bring such pressure to bear on his subordinates as to force them to contribute, though he himself does no overtly illegal act. It is is comforting to add, however, that in this effort to just keep within the law, while nevertheless evading it, all save the very most adroit wrong-doers are apt to make some slip and put themselves where they can be punished, although it is a matter of great regret that the sharp originator and instigator of the misdeeds

should so often escape while his clumsier tool is caught. "It is worth while saying at the outset that experience in a number of investigations of this sort has convinced me that the talk so often heard about the injustice of not allowing clerks to make 'voluntary contributions' which the law in no wise prevents, is all nonsense. Government employes do not, as a rule, contribute simply from desire to help the political cause in which they believe. The so-called 'vol-untary contributions' are, nine times out of ten, made from some personal motives
—that is, either in the hope of being retained in office or else with the object of gaining some advantage over the other clerks. In other words, the employes who are coerced into making them fear their positions will be jeopardized if they fail

"It is probably safe to say that 90 per cent. of the money collected for political purposes from minor governmental employes represents so much black-mail. This particular species of robbery is mean enough at best, and one of its meanest features is the fact that the men most ant to contribthe fact that the men most apt to contribute money—the men most susceptible to pressure—are those of opposite political faith to the dominant party. Those who agree in politics with the party in control feel some assurance of protection if they refuse to be coerced into parting with their money, but the unfortunates of opposite political faith feel they have no power behind the throne on which to rely, are nervously afraid of giving offense and yield helplessly when threatened. The amount paid is not absolutely very great in any individual case, but to a poor clerk, just able to get along, the loss of 3 per cent. of his salary may mean just the difference between having and not having a winter overcoat for himself, a warm dress for his wife or a Christmas tree for

his children. Such a forced payment is a piece of cruel injustice and iniquity.

"Another fact to be remembered is that very much of the money so collected is never turned into the party campaign chests at all, being kept for their own private uses by the jackals who have collected it. If the head of the office is determined to have his subordinates contribute, the latter soon know it, and the fact that they must pay becomes common talk among them. In some offices the system of making political assessments has obtained steadily for so many years that many of the clerks have come to regard of nature, against which they do not think of rebelling, but, whatever their politics, regularly pay their contributions into the campaign chest of the dominant party. As one of them expressed it, they feel that the desk, not the man at it, owes just so much to the party in power.' Many politicians take this view as a matter of course. One of the witnesses in the present case, a strong Republican, who was holding office under the last administration, testifies that he was advised to contribute to the Democratic campaign by one of his friends, a New York Republican district leader, as being the only thing to do if he wished to

keep his place.
"In investigating the alleged violations of the law against making political assessments, I have made a more or less complete examination into the conduct in this respect of the offices of the collector, surveyor and naval officer of the port of New York during the presidential election of 1888. It is most instructive to note the differences in the way the law is observed in the three offices named. In the naval office, under Mr. Burt, my investigation goes to show that the law was observed absolutely, both in letter and spirit. As far as I can find out, there were no collections made for political purposes, in any shape or form, and nothing like political coercion was tolerated; each employe was left entirely free to contribute to whichever party he desired, or not to contribute at all if he did not wish to. In other words, the subordinates were treated as American citizens ought to be; they were required to do their full duty to the government, and, this done, were left free to exercise their own judgment in political matters.

"In the Collector's office, under Mr. Magone, there was apparently wide-spread, but not universal, and by no means always successful effort to evade the law by persuading or enforcing the Republican clerks to contribute. Some list of these Republican clerks must have been kept, because they were especially singled out for more or less indirect solicitation, either personally or by circular, and there is the testimony of one witness that this solicitation was undertaken by the express command of Mr. Magone's private secretary, there being nothing to show, however, that Mr. Magone was aware of his secretary's action. On the other hand, there was certainly no active coercion of these same clerks, for, as a matter of fact, very many of them refused to contribute, and, never-theless, they were not molested on account of their conduct. Moreover, the effort to make them contribute was always made indirectly, and qually so guardedly that it is difficult to say if the law was actually

violated in its letter. "In the Surveyor's office, under Mr. Beattie, the contributions, as far as is shown by the testimony of the twenty-eight witnesses examined, were universal. The Democrats generally gave their money of their own accord, but all the Republican clerks were practically forced against their will to pay what were in reality political assessments, for the benefit of the party to which they were opposed. This was accomplished by a very ingenius and widespread system of